

Case report

指導醫師：口病科全體醫師

報告人：實習C組

Int.	蔡宗達	9102014
	李育儒	9102031
	王智永	9102038
	林靖傑	9102065
	陸德恩	9102073

General data

- ◎ Name : 謝XX
- ◎ Sex : 男
- ◎ Age : 20 y/o
- ◎ Native : 鳳山市
- ◎ Marital status : 未婚
- ◎ Occupation : 學生
- ◎ Attending V.S. : 王文岑醫師, 陳俊明醫師
- ◎ First visit : 96.11.22

Chief complaint

- An exophytic mass over left upper posterior area for 3~4 months.



Present illness

- This 20 y/o male found an exophytic mass over tooth 26 area 3~4 months ago and he didn't care about that.

Recently the lesion was found by a doctor during 學校體檢 (屏東麟洛鄉) and he is referred to our OPD with a 篩檢單 for a mass over L't upper molar region.

Intraoral examination

- Exophytic mass over tooth 26 area
- Fixed, Size: 2.5x2 cm
- Dome- shaped
- Smooth surface
- Firm
- Normal mucosa color
- Tenderness: (-)
- Pain: (-)
- Induration: (-)
- 26 embedded, 27 displaced buccally by the mass, 28 partial eruption



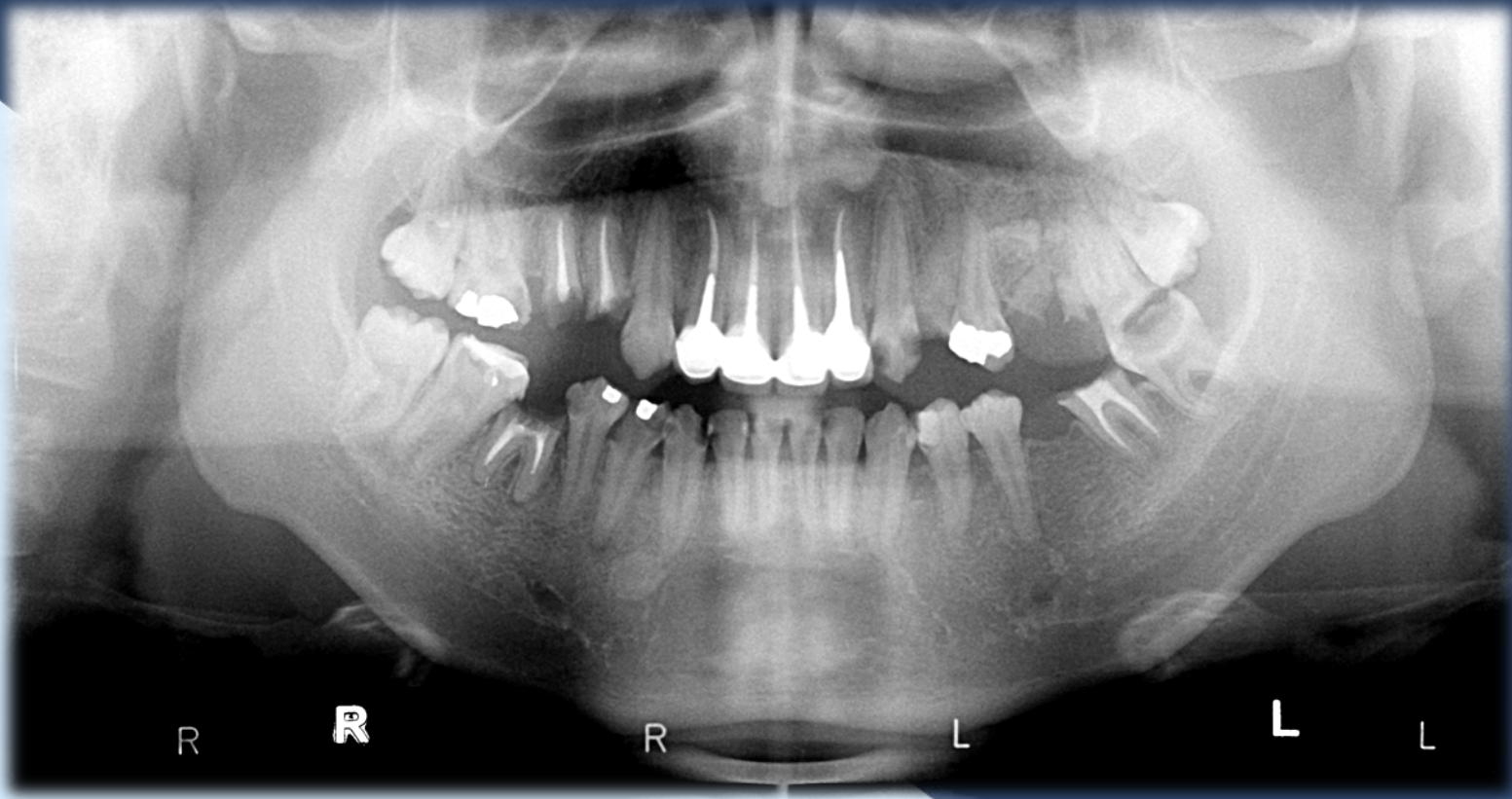
Maxilofacial examination

- NP

X-ray finding



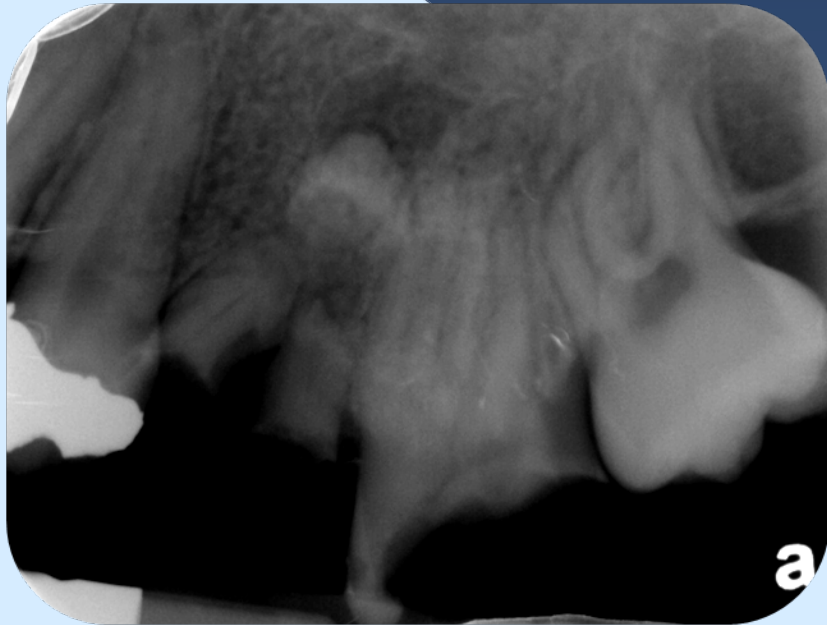
- There is a well-defined round-shaped soft tissue radiodensity image with residual root 26 embedded, extending from distal aspect of 25 to mesial aspect of 27, measuring approximately 1.7x1.7 cm in diameter. No obvious bony destruction or bony border can be found.



Dental findings :

- tooth abnormality: 28 partial eruption
- caries: 11.12.14.15.21.22.23.31.32.33.34.38.41.42.43.44.45.47
- missing tooth: 18.36
- endodontic condition: Endo treated 11.12.14.15.21.22.37, Incomplete endo 46,
- PAP 23.26.44.45.46
- restoration (e.g. C & B): Bridge 12~22,
- filling (e.g. amalgam): 16.25.34.44.45.47
- residual root: 14.15.26.27.37.46
- others: idiopathic osteosclerosis near 43.44 apex

X-ray finding



- Periapical film shows a well-defined round-shaped radiolucency around the apex of palatal root of tooth 26, measuring approximately 0.5x0.5 cm in diameter.

Past history

- ⦿ Past medical history
 - mitral valve prolapse
 - Denied any drug or food allergy
- ⦿ Past dental history
 - endo and OD
 - prosthesis fabrication
- ⦿ Current medicine: yes

Personal habits

- ◎ Risk factors related to malignancy
 - › Alcohol : (-)
 - › Betel quid : (-)
 - › Cigarette : (+), 三年多

Family history

- No evident correlation to this disease.

Neoplasm or Cyst or Inflammation

- X-ray finding:
 - soft tissue radiodensity
 - no bony destruction or border
- Clinical finding:
 - a exophytic firm mass over embedded 26 mucosa area.
 - no fever, no spontaneous pain , no tenderness
 - no redness
 - no lymphadenopathy

Neoplasm

Benign or Malignant

- ⦿ X-ray finding:
 - no bony destruction
- ⦿ Clinical finding:
 - mucosa intact, no induration
 - painless and no tenderness
 - slow-growing

Benign

Central or peripheral

- X-ray finding: no bony destruction

Peripheral

Working diagnosis

1. Peripheral odontogenic fibroma
2. Peripheral ameloblastoma
3. Peripheral ossifying fibroma
4. Fibromatosis, peripheral
5. Fibroma

Peripheral Odontogenic fibroma

	Our case	Peripheral Odontogenic fibroma
Gender	Male	Not mentioned
Age	20	20~70
Site	Tooth 26 area	Facial gingiva of mandible
Size	2.5x2 cm	0.5~1.5 cm
Duration	3~4 month	Not mentioned
Risk factor		Not mentioned
Alcohol	-	
smoking	+	
betel nut	-	

	Our case	Peripheral Odontogenic fibroma
Color	Normal mucosa	Normal-appearing mucosa
Shape	Dome	Dome
Surface	Smooth	Smooth
Consistency	Firm	firm
Pain	-	-
Tenderness	-	Not mentioned
Mobility	Fixed	-
Induration	-	-
Ulcer	-	-



X-ray finding	Our case	Peripheral Odontogenic Fibroma
Radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity
Border	No obvious bony border	
Shape	Round	
Effect on surrounding structure	27 R.R displacement No bony expansion No bony destruction	

Peripheral ameloblastoma

	Our case	Peripheral ameloblastoma
Gender	Male	Not mentioned
Age	20	Middle age, average 52
Site	Tooth 26 area	Posterior gingiva and alveolar mucosa
Size	2.5x2 cm	<1.5 cm, larger also reported
Duration	3~4 month	Not mentioned
Risk factor		Not mentioned
Alcohol	-	
smoking	+	
betel nut	-	



	Our case	Peripheral ameloblastoma
Color	Normal mucosa	Normal-appearing mucosa
Shape	Dome	Sessile or pedunculated
Surface	Smooth	Smooth
Consistency	Firm	Not mentioned
Pain	-	-
Tenderness	-	Not mentioned
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	-	-
Ulcer	-	-

X-ray finding	Our case	Peripheral ameloblastoma
Radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity
Border	No obvious bony border	No significant bony involvement
Shape	Round	
Effect on surrounding structure	27 R.R displacement No bony expansion No bony destruction	Superficial bone slightly eroded in some cases

Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma

	Our case	Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma
Gender	Male	Female
Age	20	10-20
Site	Tooth 26 area	Maxillary incisor-cuspid region
Size	2.5x2 cm	< 2cm
Duration	3~4 month	Many weeks to months
Risk factor		
Alcohol	-	-
smoking	+	-
betel nut	-	-



	Our case	Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma
Color	Normal mucosa	Normal mucosa
Shape	Dome	Dome
Surface	Smooth	Ulcerative
Consistency	Firm	Firm
Pain	-	-/+
Tenderness	-	-
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	-	-
Ulcer	-	-

X-ray finding	Our case	Peripheral Ossifying Fibroma
Radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity	Radiolucent with varying radiopacity
Border	No obvious bony border	Some sclerotic border
Shape	Round	Nodular
Effect on surrounding structure	27 R.R displacement No bony expansion No bony destruction	Migration or loosening of adjacent teeth

Fibromatosis

	Our case	Fibromatosis
Gender	Male	
Age	20	1~20(mean:14)
Site	Tooth 26 area	Paramadibular soft tissue region
Size	2.5x2 cm	Can grow to considerable size
Duration	3~4 month	
Risk factor		
Alcohol	-	
smoking	+	
betel nut	-	

	Our case	Fibromatosis
Color	Normal mucosa	Normal mucosa
Shape	Dome	Dome
Surface	Smooth	Smooth
Consistency	Firm	Firm
Pain	-	
Tenderness	-	
Mobility	Fixed	
Induration	-	
Ulcer	-	



X-ray finding	Our case	Fibromatosis
Radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity	Radiolucency
Border	No obvious bony border	Ill-defined
Shape	Round	Irregular shape
Effect on surrounding structure	27 R.R displacement No bony expansion No bony destruction	Bony expansion Often break through outer cortex (central type)

Fibroma

	Our case	Fibroma
Gender	Male	Female
Age	20	Fourth to sixth decades
Site	Tooth 26 area	Most often in the buccal mucosa along the bite line
Size	2.5x2 cm	Varying from tiny lesions (mm) to large mass (cm) ; but most often less 1.5 cm
Duration	3~4 month	
Risk factor		Seems to be no relative
Alcohol	-	
smoking	+	
betel nut	-	

	Our case	Fibroma
Color	Normal mucosa	Similar to the surrounding mucosa
Shape	Dome	Nodule
Surface	Smooth	Smooth
Consistency	Firm	Firm
Pain	-	-
Tenderness	-	-
Mobility	Fixed	Fixed
Induration	-	-
Ulcer	-	If secondary trauma happen

X-ray finding	Our case	Fibroma
Radiodensity	Soft tissue radiodensity	
Border	No obvious bony border	
Shape	Round	
Effect on surrounding structure	27 R.R displacement No bony expansion No bony destruction	

Clinical impression

- Peripheral odontogenic fibroma

Thanks for your attention!

